PARTISANS IN DAY

Issued: It Was Com-

plied With.

MORMONS IN IDAHO NOW

How Hierarchy Rules Utah and Idaho

ERARCHY MENACE TO THE COUNTRY

rpetual Conflict Between It and Government Except a Few Years.

DEF TENET IS THE WINE RIGHT OF POLYGAMY

alt Has Clung to for Years. and Tenaciously Adheres Today.

Mormons must be a little more part before they can lead the people liable up to that step, because untal provision was in our Constinue of Idaho today we would be as less as they are in Utah.

I now the Attorney-General would have rendered that opinion except far of the consequences, because Attorney-General then was a Mortoney-General then was a Mortoney-General then was plyamist, and I stated time and stain in Idaho without contradication that the Attorney-General of Idaho three years ago. occupying the set indical office in that State, three years ago, occupying the st judicial office in that State, a polygamous wife while Attorral, and we can not pass laws daho to punish him.

Sebservient to Mormon Power.

Mermon power and the care which rextrise for their material interion the same Legislature in Idaho of 2 and 1903 passed a sugar bounty which provided for the payment a cent a pound on manufactured arfor the first year, and half a cent pound for the second year, and a bonus of \$20,000 for the sugar factors. It did not provide a bonus for power of the beet, the farmer. It wit to the manufacturer, to the as power of the beet, the farmer. It is it to the manufacturer, to the affatured product, to the factory, in are three sugar beet factories in operation in Idaho now, one in my in Blackfoot, with a capacity of loss a day; one in my county, at its Falls, with a like capacity, and ther in the adjacent county of Frent at Sugar City, with a capacity 1000 tons a day.

The president of the Mormon church it be polygamous apostles are the stors of every one of these factors. So this Legislature voted directly

So this Legislature voted directly So this Legislature voted directly the Mormon church some three or studded thousand dollars as a sit. They have put the Gentiles that State to paying tithing the as the Mormons. He Auditor of the State, one of the smalls Auditors we have had,

capable Auditors we have had, my his first term, refused to pay bouty when they presented it. The ats refused very promptly to re-ate him as State Auditor. The

not, the law was passed. were large incidents in Idaho.

The were many smaller ones. At the same time the apostle from a was elected a Senator of the ble States from Utah. The right to seat was questioned. An investigate was had. I happened to be a sale of the Committee on Privileges Elections before I knew there was the man as Read Smoot. were large incidents in Idaho a man as Reed Smoot. I was or ommittee when his case came be-t. I heard all of that appalling cony which has brought the blush

hams to the cheek of every right thing and pure-minded person in the come times to you, to every of us, in our lives when we pause must serious meditation. We are most serious meditation. easy way for us to go, but there tenscience which says you must be other. It comes to all of us in live. It came to me. When I that testimony and when these took place in Ide ters of my early manhood twas finished I thought no pow manhood earth could induce me to enter another such. I wanted to flee

the other hand, there were the of Idaho, who had honored me beyond any deserts of mine for y years. For twenty years, no at to what party I had belonged, had made me their leader. They there those good men and women, blow again in a fight for American such I had to quit or I had to I twas none of my seeking.

hard that testimony. You are all lar with it. I shall not go into great detail. The president of the t, the president of the quorum of at apostles, who will become presi-of the church if he outlives the deat, and the first five apostles in a succession to the presidency, all ad that they are now living in advramous relation, and every one had signed his and signed his name to the covenant made with the Preside the United States to the people United States to they would cease these prac-

men undertake to excuse them they are old cases of polygamy, into years ago. The president church testified, the head of the m of apostles testified that their in the case of the most apostles testified that their in the case of the case o the polygamous relation now t contrary to the laws of God to I ask these apologists for polygamists, "Where is your ay for the children? They are to the children; they ask that they come be awful brand that they come contrary to the laws of God and

New Polygamy. has shown in this testimony that hal of the spostles have gone into

new polygamy since the manifesto. It was proved that John W. Taylor married two sisters, he being an apostle of the church, at the same ceremony, in 1897, he having two wives at the time.

time.

I might say in passing that it is very common for polygamous Mormons to marry sisters. They do it almost invariably if the opportunity affords; and there is scarcely a leader among the Mormons in Utah today who is not married to two sisters. Joseph F. Smith himself is. This John W. Taylor, who married two sisters into polygamy in 1897, was one of the authorities who signed his name to the amnesty plea and who was granted pardon by the President of the United States. Do you attribute to the apostle Senator from attribute to the apostle Senator from Utah so little intelligence as to think that he did not know of these occur-rences, sitting as a brother apostle with Taylor?

Abraham H. Cannon, another apostle who signed this plea for amnesty, mar-ried Lillian Hamlin as his wife in 1896, and the ceremony was performed by Joseph F. Smith, the president of the Mormon church,

Mormon church.

Thalcher's Case.

I do not know how much testimony you expected the committee to wring from the lips of reluctant Mormon witnesses. The chairman of the committee, the Senator from Michigan, referred to the cases of Thatcher and Roberts from a political standpoint. They were candidates, respectively, for Congress and the United States Senate on the Democratic ticket, Thatcher having been nominated in the State convention. In the middle of the campaign the church issued a ruling that no officer of the church from a bishop up, inclusive, could be a candidate for office without getting the consent of the church. Thatcher and Roberts were the most conspicuous Mormons of them all, the two most eloquent men of the church, and I think Thatcher was the most beloved man in his church, the most beloved man in his church, the most beloved of any who has appeared among them for twenty years, and the authorities evidently intended to make a lasting example of these two shining lights. They had a reconvened Democratic State convention in Utah, which undertook to denounce this action of a lasting example of these two shining lights. They had a reconvened Democratic State convention in Utah, which undertook to denounce this action of the church. Thatcher published letter after letter and made speech after speech, claiming that as an American citizen be had a right to aspire to office, notwithstanding the orders of his church, and Roberts did the same thing.

omee, notwithstanding the orders of his church, and Reberts did the same thing.

They carried the controversy into the election. Their addresses appealed to the highest type of American citizenship, and would have been a credit to American statesmanship anywhere. Both were beaten at the polls, the Republicans winning the election. Both were candidates two years after for the same offices, but in the meantime Roberts had recanted, had written an open letter saying that the church had a right to dominate him and all other followers in politics. He then asked the censent of the church to become a candidate for Congress. Consent was given by the church. Thatcher continued his opposition. The Democrats were successful, and Roberts was elected to Congress. The Legislature was Democratic, and the Mormon leaders then took away from Thatcher his Democratic following, and finally had one Republican Mormon change his vote in order to elect some one besides Thatcher.

Smoot Had to Get Consent. Smoot Had to Get Consent.

Reed Smoot in the committee's investigation was asked if it was necessary for him to get the consent of the president of the church to become a candidate for the United States Senate, and he said, Yes. Joseph F. Smith was asked if it was necessary for him to get the consent of the president of the church to become a candidate for the United States Senate, and he said, Yes. Joseph F. Smith was asked if it was necessary for Senator Smoot to get his consent, and he ator Smoot to get his consent, and he was the Senator from North (Mr. Overman), asked, and the same question may occur to you perhaps, what would become of one if he would insist on running notwithstanding he did not get the consent of the church. That question was asked, I think, of Roberts, but, at any rate, whoever an swered the question, whatever Mormon it was on the witness stand, he replied that he would be out of harmony with

Now, it does not seem probably very dreadful for you, Senators, to be out of harmony with your quorum, but it is of considerable moment to a Mormon. Mr. Thatcher was out of harmon. mony with his quorum, and after they had beaten him out of the Senatorship they took away his apostleship. They dropped him. They took away every ecclesiastical office which he had, until now, I think, he is the only Mormon living who has not any office. They stripped him of his temporal possessions. They have reduced him to nothing. They made him a pitiable object. destroyed him financially, eccle They destroyed him financially, eccle-siastically, physically, and finally made him apologize abjectly in a written open letter to the world, in which he said "the church has a perfect right to command me in all things." That is what it means to be out of harmony with your goods.

with your quorum. Conditions in Idaho.

So far as the Gentiles of Utah nd Idaho are concerned, it is equally as bad with them. about We had a Democratic plat-form in Idaho in 1904, which reads as follows—this is the 1904 platform:

We demand the extermination of polyg-my and unlawful cohabitation within the State of Idaho and the complete separation of church and State in political affairs. We had hard work to pass that plank. There were many Mogmons in the convention. But it was finally adopted, and it cost the Democratic party every Mogmon vote in Idaho. That was the sum total of the platform. That was all there was to it. That was in the 1904 campaign. We went before the search democrating the power to enact. all there was to it. That was in the 1904 campaign. We went before the people demanding the power to enact laws to punish these people and to separate the church from the State in polities. Finally, at the end of the campaign, the Republican leaders from the stump pledged the people that if they were given the power again they would enact adequate laws. That pledge was made by Gov. Gooding and Judge Richards and two or three other leading Republicans plainly and everywhere. The people evidently took them at their word, because Idaho is strongly Republican, and they preferred to remain with their party. So they voted the Republicans in almost overwhelmingly; and publicans plainly and everywhere. The people evidently took them at their word, because Idaho is strongly Republican, and they preferred to remain with their party. So they voted the Republicans in almost overwhelmingly; and the first thing that the Republicans did when they met in Legislature was to elect a Mormon bishop speaker.

There was a judge, J. H. Richards, one of the leading attorneys of the

one of the leading attorneys of the

ROOSEVELT MADE IT POLITICAL QUESTION

Senator Dubois Declares Executive Made It Matter of Partisan Politics.

SUBJECT, HOWEVER, WAS NOT A PARTISAN ONE

Committee of Senate Reported Roosevelt Did Not Deem Subject Worthy Mention.

State, who had canvassed the entire State, pledging the Republicans to the enactment of sufficient legislation. He is a man of high character and standing in the party. While he was making the campaign through the State he was elected to the Legislature from Boise City, Ada County. When the Legislature assembled he introduced bills against unlawful cohabitation and for a change of venue—what we had then against unlawful cohabitation and for a change of venue—what we had then been demanding. They were carefully drawn, carefully considered bills. He introduced them. The Mormons and the Republican authorities throttled them and passed what they called an "administration bill"—that is, a bill against polygamy—and, as I have demonstrated here today, you might as well pass a bill to divide the moon into four equal parts, so far as its effectiveness is concerned as to pass a law against polygamy. It is a dead letter. They stifled the bill against unlawful cohabitation, because under that we could punish these practices, provided we had a change of venue.

punish these practices, provided we had a change of venue.

Polygamous children are being born constantly in my State. We have the names, we have the dates, but we cannot prosecute the polygamous parents. The Mormons absolutely control in southeastern Idaho as they do in Utah, and even more so. If the officers are not Mormons, they are those who were elected by the Mormons and are dependent upon them, and in these Mormon communities in southeastern Idaho you cannot any more than you can in you cannot any more than you can in Utah proceed against these offenders; and not so well in Idaho, because we have not the laws. In numerous inhave not the laws. In numerous in-stances I see their political power here as well as in Idaho. They have be-come an object of solicitude now. They are a political factor because they con are a political factor because they con-trol Senators and electoral votes and Members of Congress. They are to be reckoned with, not as a criminal organi-zation, but as a political factor.

Church Demoniates Politics.

Church Demoniates Politics.

I will refer to an old soldier. I will not call attention to a number of things that I could, but will confine myself mostly to the political aspect of it. There was an old soldier, a major in the Union army, who was helding the Postmastership in the town of Montpelier, in Bear Lake county. It is a Mormon county, strongly so, but Montpelier itself is a divided town. From what I gather and from my knowledge I should think that considerably more than one-half of the business of the postoffice at Montpelier is done by Gentiles. This Major Underwood was a Gentile. His place was filled by the appointment of a Mormon bishop, and the Gentiles protested to me, and I went to the departments about it. The Gento the departments about it. The Gen-tiles thought that they ought to have that office. I called the attention of the President and the Postmaster-General to the facts in the case, but without avail. I can not better tell the story than by reading my letters to both the President and the Postmaster-General. The letter to the President is as follows:

and the Postmaster-General. The letter to the President is as follows:

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1906.

To the President:—I hand you berewith some papers in regard to the appointment of the Mormon postmaster at Montpelier, Ida. I have no recommendation to make as to the appointee. There are a number of qualified Gentiles in Montpelier, any one of whom would be glad to be postmaster.

I am sure that it would be much more in the line of good government if Congressman French would select a postmaster from among the Gentiles. I think a mistake was made in displacing the present postmaster.

Unless a Gentile is appointed postmaster at Montpelier the very large Gentile population of the county will not have a representative in any office, county or Federal. It does seem to me that no church, or alleged church, is so superior in its membership that every office in the county should be in the possession and under the control of this organization. I have an agreement with my colleague, Senator Heyburn, that the Senate will pass upon the confirmation of Mr. Winters, the Mormon bishop, Thursday, the 28th. I will acquises in your decision. If you think the Gentiles, under the circumstances, are entitled to this position, and will ask Mr. French to recommend a Gentile and will get him to consent to the withdrawal of Mr. Winters for that purpose, you will graifly those in Montpeller who are not Mormons, as well as myself. If you think, under the circumstances, that Mr. Winters should be confirmed and will so intimate to me, I will raise no objection.

I ask that you kindly give me your answer before Thursday of this week.

Respectfully, FRED T. DUBOIS.

I received no answer to that communication. I wrote the following letter to

I received no answer to that communication. I wrote the following letter to Postmaster-General Cortelyon:

Postmaster-General Cortelyon:
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1906.
Hon. George B. Cortelyon, Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
My Dear Mr. Cortelyon:—I hand you herewith another petition for the appointment of Marcus F. Whitman as postmaster at Montpelier, Ids.
I desire to call attention to this fact, that all the county offices in Bear Lake county, where Montpelier is situated, are held by Mormons, and every Federal office, excepting the postoffice at Montpelier, is held by Mormons.

the postoner at monitener, is near by aver-mons.

Montpelier is a Gentile town, a consider-able majority of the people being Gentiles.

I inclosed with the letters filed with you a little typewritten statement showing the vote of the county for Fresident and Gover-nor and Lieutenant-Governor at the last elec-tion, from which it will be seen that the Republican vote was between 1500 and 1600 and the Democratic vote between 300 and 400.

The domination of this so-called "church"

in political affairs and the complete union of church and State is perfectly exemplified in this county of Bear Lake, Idaho. Under existing circumstances the American citizens there are helpless so far as county affairs are concerned, but I do think they are entitled to the support of the National Government in the unequal fight in which they are engaged in trying to maintain American citizenship.

Respectfully,
FRED T. DUBOIS.

I received no answer to that communication.

No Record of Births.

Now, I will read you the Democratic platform adopted prior to the last elec-tion; and when I am describing condi-tions in Idaho, I am describing condi-tions wherever Mormons are found, and these are so familiar to me that no one can dispute any statement which I make. There was this plank in our platform during the last election, viz.:

We pledge the parly to canct a State board of health law for the control of contagious and infectious diseases, and for the collection of vital statistics.

lt was rather strange that it was necessary to put a plank of that sort in a political platform. Idaho is the only State in the Union which does not have such a law. It is one of the most favored States. Our climate is such that if vital statistics were published, the State would become famous as a health resort. Yet we cannot pass a law to control contagious or infectious diseases or to collect vital statistics, because, of necessity, it carries with it a provision for a registration of births, and the Mormons in the Legislature and the Republican leaders will not let us pass such a law. The Mormons say so openly. They do not disquise it. They say, 'You cannot pass that law, because you could then locate the polygamists, and our people would not

because you could then locate the polygamists, and our people would not submit to it."

A Democratic State Senator from south Idaho, in the Legislature before the last, spent almost the entire session—and he is a doctor—trying to get such a bill through, but he failed. The Medical association of the State has been urging it for years. A Republican doctor and State Senator from north Idaho spent the last session in trying dector and State Senator from north Idaho spent the last session in trying to have a similar bill passed, and he failed for the same reason. We adopted our plank of 1904 in our last State platform demanding the extermination of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation within the State of Idaho, as follows:

What Democrats Demanded.

within the State of Idaho, as follows:

What Democrats Demanded,

(Extermination of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation.)—We demand the extermination of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation within the State of Idaho and the complete separation of church and State in political affairs. We pledge the people of Idaho that, in the event of Democratic success at the polls in November, we will make effective by legislative ensciment the wise and patriotic declarations in our State constitution, contained in section 3, article VI, which reads as follows:

"No person is permitted to vote, serve as a juror, or hold any civil office who is under guardianship, idiotic, or insane, or who has, at any place been convicted of treasen, felony, embezglement of the public funds, bartering or selling, or offering to barter or sell, his vote, or purchasing or offering to purchase the vote of another, or other infamous crime, and who has not been restored to the rights of citizenship, or who, at the time of such election, is confined in prison on conviction of a crimbnal offense; or who is a bigamist or polygamist, or who is living in what is known as patriarchal, plural, or celestial marriage, or to live in violation of any law of this State or of the United States forbidding such crime, or who in any manner teaches, advises, counsels, aids, or encourages any person to enter into bigamy, polygamy, or such patriarchal, plural, or celestial marriage, or to live in violation of any such law, or to commit any such crime; or who is a member of or contributes to the support, aid, or encouragement of any order, organization, association, corporation, or society which teaches, advises, counsels, encourages, or alds any person to enter into bigamy, polygamy, or such patriarchal or plural marriage, or to hive in violation of any such law, or to commit any such crime; or who is a member of or contributes to the support, aid, or encouragement of any order, organization, association, corporation, or society which teaches, advises, counsels, encou

with the unanimous recommendation of our Supreme Court to the last session of the Legislature, providing for a change of venue on the application of the State upon a proper showing on behalf of the prosecution justice demands such change.

Affirmed by Courts.

I will say in passing that the Su-preme Court of the United States unanimously affirmed the constitutionalinanimously attrined the constitutionality of that act, and complimented the people of Idaho for having passed it. The Congress of the United States, the Senate, after great deliberation, admitted Idaho to Statehood with that provision in our Constitution, knowing full well what it meant. The next clause of our State Constitution, following mmediately after that, says:

Section IV. Article VI.—The Legislature may prescribe qualifications, limitations, and conditions for the right of suffrage additional to those prescribed in this article, but shall never annul any of the provisions in this article contained.

That is the Constitution of the State of Idaho. Immediately after that was passed—and it was passed unanimously—delegates had come there from every portion of the State, and the Demo-cratic party of Idaho was in a more hopeless minority than it is in Vermont. I'wo years before that its candidates had not received nearly one-half of the votes of the State. The party had driven from their support all the Mor driven from their support all the Mormons; yet they were there in their seats in that convention in Coeur d'Alene, in the extreme north of the State. The Democratic party put that plank in their platform which said from this time on no Democratic politician shall trade or barter away the principles and rights of the people of this State for a Mormon vote. They had no hope or expectation of winning. Every Democratic county convention in the Mormon counties repudiated that platform and the Democratic party after it was passed. In Fremont county the Mormons nominated on the Repubhe Mormons nominated on the Repub ican ticket six members of the Leg-slature, all of whom were Mormon pishops. The other Mormons nominated bishops. The other Mormons nominated what they called a citizens' ticket. They also put up for the Legislature six Mormon bishops. The American citizenship party there nominated a ticket, but it was, of course, hopelessly beaten. In my county of Bingham the Mormons nominated a Democratic ticket, so called, but they repudiated that platform, denounced the Democratic State ticket, and put up candidates for the Legislature pledged to vote, at any rate, against the nominees of the Democratic State convention. In my county the Americans nominated a ticket; and I am proud to state that it received a great many more votes

PROMISES NOT KEPT

Band of Twenty-Six Assumed Reigns of Government, and

Still Hold Them.

four hishops on each ticket—three or four, I have forgotten the exact num-her—and in Bear Lake county they did the same, repudiating utterly the Dem-ocratic party on account of that plat-

I will ask that the address of the I will ask that the address of the chairman of the Democratic committee of the State of Idaho, Mr. Lockhart, be inserted in the Record. I will not read it. The address is confined entirely to the Mormon question. The address referred to is as follows:

Lockhart's on the Situation. To the people of Idaho — In view of the great consequences which will arise from the campaign of 1906, and which may reflect for good or evil the destinies of the people of Idaho for a long time to come. I have deemed it proper that a statement should be given to the people of this State relative to the course to be pursued by the Democratic State committee, of which I have the honor to be the chairman. the honor to be the chairman

Democratic State Convention.

Democratic State Convention.

A convention of the Democratic party lately held in Courr d'Alene City has declared in unmistakable words that polygamy and unlawful cohabitation must cease, and that the interference in the political affairs of this State by the Mormon hierarchy must stop, and it pledged itself, if given the power by the people at the polls, to carry into effect by statutes punishing such offenses, that clause of the State constitution which has heretofore been at once the bulwark of morality and decency in the homes of this State and the weapon of defense against the political domination of an unscrupulous and selfish alien eligarchy which seeks to confuse the religious sentiments of its people by directing them in their political actions.

No Partisanship Dictated Course.

No Partisanship-Dictated Course.

No Partisanship Dictated Course.

No partisanship has dictated the course of the Democratic party in presenting this issue, for at all times, disregarding the possibilities of deriving advantage by truckling to the Mormon hierarchy, the Democratic party has sought to occupy the high ground of citizenship which looks solely to the welfare of the State and the preservation of those homes which are at once the glory and safeguard of a Republic.

Polygamy in Idaho.

Polygamy in Idaho.

We affirm unhesitatingly that polygamy is not only practiced in this State, but is increasing to an alarming extent, and if the people of Idaho will intrust the affairs of government of the State of Idaho to the nominees of the Coeur d'Alene convention and the legislators from the various counties who sndorse the Coeur d'Alene platform, we will pass such laws at the next session of the Idaho Legislature as will enable us to prove this assertion, without laws we are powerless to act. We affirm that children, the future citizens of this State, are being born branded with illegitimacy and deprived of their legal birthright, and reared in an atmosphere which must undermine their moral natures. To absolutely stamp out this crime, prohibited by the moral sense of mankind, and to rescue these little children, so that each may stand equal in the

Women's Privilege and Duty.

Women's Privilege and Duty.

The women of Idaho have been given at once a great privilege and a great duty, and we urge them so to act in this campaign that the claims made in their behalf shall be vindicated, viz, whenever a question of morality should be presented to the people, the votes of the women would be cast fear-lessly for the right. Can you, women of Idaho, looking into the clear, innocent eyes of your children, fail to help us free the polygamous children of the curse of bastardy! Was is not taught on the shores of Galilee that. 'It were better that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck and that he be cast into the sea, rather than that he should offend one of these little ones.' Is that not living truth today in Idaho! Is not the question whether or not you will continue to permit these little ones to be offended put straight to the hearts of the women of Idaho today in this campaign or whether, joining with us, you will put down forever the practice of polygamy in this State! There have appeared applogists for the old polygamists, but who, if not wamen of this State, shall be heard in defense of their young children!

French's Testimony.

The State of Idaho stands pilloried be-fore the United States, placed there by the sworn testimony of Representative French sefore the Reed Smoot investigating commit see of the United States Senate, where, sit tee of the United States Senate, where, sitting between two polygamous apostles of the Mormon church, he unblushingly testified that the people of Idaho condoned the crime of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the cases of old polygamists. Do you, women of Idaho, condone the birth of children of old polygamists, tainted from their infancy with this system of crime! (Last July a forty-third child was born to the third polygamous wife of Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon church.) Are we to allow this statement to stand regarding Idaho, or will the earnest men and women of this State repudiate it!

Church Interference.

Church Interference.

No less momentous in its effects upon the future of Idaho is the interference in political affairs of the Mormon hierarchy. As is well known, the Mormon voters hold the balance of power between the two great parties—the Republican and Democratic—and these Mormon voters are absolutely controlled by the hierarchy. It is possible for the authorities of the Mormon church, sitting in Salt Lake City, to say to either party in Idaho: "If you will agree to our demands, we will place you in power." It can say to any individual in either party: "If you agree to support measures favorable to us, we will make you Senator, Governor, or put you in whatever office you may aspire to." Is not this great power inimical to the best interests of the State! Will it not hind up in our politics the system of "bossiam," to trample upon the aspirations of our people! Was not this great power of the Mormon hierarchy lately exerted at Poetello, when in a convention in which three polygamists sat two men were permitted to prepare a "slate" and parcel out the offices of the people, but always with the appreval of the Mormon leaders! The motto of that gonvention scens to have been: "If we can it received a great many more votes than the so-called Democratic ticket. In Oneida county, they nominated

than any statute. The Legislature, without That is the constitution; that is higher law

can party was firmly allied with the Mormon hindence. Thus to hide the evidence that they still preach and practice polygamy the Sait Lake hierarchy have exposed the people of Idaho to contagious disease and possibly death by keeping the State from having the necessary machinery to effectually quarantine against disease.

The Great Issue.

There is but one issue to be presented to the people of the State in view of these in controvertible facts above stated, viz. whether or not the people of Idaho shall enjoy political independence and whether or not they shall cleanse this State of these rimes now being practiced within its borders. I shall not permit the personalities of the crimes now being practiced within its borders. I shall not permit the personalities of the crimes now being practiced within its borders. I shall not permit the personalities of the crimes now heing practiced within its borders. I shall not permit the personalities of the crimes now heing practiced within its borders. I shall not permit the personalities of the crimes now heing practiced within its borders. I shall not permit the personalities of the crimes now heing practiced within its borders. I shall not permit the personalities of the crimes now heing practiced within its borders. I shall not permit the personalities of the crimes now heing practiced within its borders. I shall not permit the personalities of the crimes now heing practiced within its borders. I shall not permit the personalities of the constitution of the State of Idaho and to curry favor with the cohorts of his organization, of his party an attempt to ride over the Constitution of the State of Idaho and to curry favor with the cohorts of his organization, of his party an attempt to ride over the Constitution of the State of Idaho and to curry favor with the cohorts of his organization, of his party an attempt to ride over the Constitution of the State of Idaho and to curry favor with the cohorts of his organization, of his party an attempt to ride over the Constitut

Appeal to Patriotic Citizens.

Appeal to Patriotic Citizens.

I am not appealing to the partisan sentiments of the Democratic party, but, rather, I am addressing in this compaign all the citizens of Idaho regardless of party, to Democrats and Republicans allke, because their interests are being injured in the most vital places; to the women of Idaho, regardless of party affiliations, because crime is practiced in this State which particularly affects them. We have before us the ever-continuing struggle of a democracy—the preservation of a liberty dearly bought and horoically maintained. It is a fight for first principles and all that is most dear to men. Before any other question can be answered the peaple of this State must, by their solemn votes, affirm that liberty is dearer to them than their party sufflications and that the purity of the home must be preserved. them than their party affiliations and that the purity of the home must be preserved and that the children born in this great Commonwealth shall face the world without a stain upon their birth. For the accomplishment of these great ends I appeal to the whole people of Idaho to unite with the Democratic party so that the pledges of its platform may be enacted into the laws of the land. H. W. LOCKHART, Chalrman. Boise, Idaho, August 30, 1906.

Mr. Dubois.—I will read the latter of

Mr. Dubois-I will read the letter of the chairman to those whom he invited to speak for the Democratic party dur-ing the campaign. It is as follows:

Chairman Lockhart's Letter to Speaker.

Chairman Lockhart's Letter to Speaker.

My Dear Sir:—The campaign in this State is going to be a very interesting one. The greatest question to be submitted to the voters of Idaho is whether or not the Mormon hierarchy is going to dominate in the political affairs or whether the people of this State are going to settle the question this time by making it plain that the good people of Idaho will never submit to church dictation of politics and the practices of those vices which are against the moral sentiment and the law of the land.

We are very anxious to cullist in this campaign the services of those who believe in advocating strongly a straightforward fight along the lines of noninterference in politics by the Mormon church and the cradication of the practice of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. We desire very much to have the services of such as speakers in this campaign, and I cordially extend to you on behalf of the committee, an invitation to speak at such places and at such times as the committee can avail themselves of your services, and we would appreciate it very much if you would kindly respond to this letter at your very earliest convenience. Thanking you for your prompt response. I remain, Yours truly, H. W. LOCKHART., Chairman Democratic State Committee.

Boise, Idaho, September 1, 1906.

Mormon Question the Issue.

please the hierarchy, the people can be dis-regarded. MADE POLITICAL

Apostles Come to Idaho.

AFTER STATEHOOD

AFTER STATEHOOD

AFTER STATEHOOD

AFTER STATEHOOD

AFTER STATEHOOD

Signs Became Ominous Shortly
After Utah Was Admitted
Into Union.

SOLEMN COMPACTS MADE

WERE QUICKLY SET ASIDE

Band of Twenty-Six Assumed

Went and to Jase Lake City and coming at the requires of Jeahon, any partisan political affairs in Idaho, any partisan political affairs in Order to Divide on Party Lines THERE IS NO DEMOCRATIC

Last Legislature.

Democratic and Republican parties, must be disregarded

Last Legislature.

Who can view the last seasion of the Idaho Legislature without the blush of shame maniling his cheek! Did not Representative Ainey, a Republican, of Canyon county stand on in the House of Representative and told that if he voted less organization ures his usefulness as a legislator was ended! Have the men of Idaho become so docile in their subjection to Joseph F. Smith, of Sait Lake, that such a statement can be made by one of their representatives and they not resent it! Was it partisan polities when, acting under their constitutional duty, the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Said of the Supreme Court of this Said of the Legislature of the Power of two Republicans and one Democrat) and introduced by so prominent a Republican and Judges of two Republicans and one Democrat) and introduced by so prominent a Republican and Judges of two Republicans and one Democrat) and introduced by so prominent a Republican and Judges of two Republicans and one Democrat) and introduced by so prominent a Republican and Judges of two Republicans and one Democrat) and introduced by so prominent a Republican and Judges of two Republicans and one Democrat) and introduced by so prominent as Republican and Judges of two Republicans and one Democrat) and introduced by so prominent as Republican and Judges of two Republicans and one Democrat) and introduced by so prominent as Republican and Judges of two Republicans and one Democrat of the Rouse, characterized the bill as the wagnon of two Republicans and one Democrat of the Republican and the stat

bierarchy in the Senate forthwith killed it.

Power of Church.

Are the citizens of Idaho, who are trying to lift Idaho to the high place occupied by her sister States in civic authority and public morality, to be called partisan when they insist that laws that have proven efficacious in other States in preventing disease and in fostering public health be adopted in this State! If in agitating against the control of the affairs of Idaho by the Mormon hie rarchy we be called partisan, we point to the experience of Doctor France, Republican Representative from Shoshone county in the last Legislature, as an example of the power of the church to oppose and defeat the best interests of this people. Doctor France, at the request of the State medical board, introduced a board of health bill, which in effect provided the machinery for stamping out epidemics and contagious diseases and provided for the collection of the vital statistics of the State. Idaho is the only State of the American Union which has not such a law, and to the credit of the medical profession of the State, they endeavored to place Idaho in line with the best medical and scientific information by collating and copying the best part of each law from the different States on this subject. Doctor France introduced this hill, and was thereupon told by the representatives of this Salt Lake hierarchy that if he eliminated the provision regarding the registration of hirths the bill could be passed, otherwise it could not. Upon this refusal to truckle to this plainly immoral demand the bill met the same fate as its predecessors by being defeated at the hands of the Mormon indusence. Thus to hide the evidence that they still preach and practice polygamy the Salt Lake hierarchy have exposed the people of Idaho to contagions disease and possibly death by keeping the State from having the necessary machinery to effectually quarantine against disease.

The Great Issue.

Regarding Challenges.

To the people of Idaho:—At the beginning of the present campaign I addressed you in an open letter in which I insisted, in obedience to the mandate of the Democratic State convention, which was held at Coeur d'Alene City on August 6, the Mormon question was the paramount lasue in Idaho politics and that the Republican party, as a result of their State convention held at Pocatelle on August 1, were firmly allied with the Mormon church.

The Democratic State campaign has been conducted in entire barmony with the spirit and letter of the Democratic State convention. The Republican State campaign has been conducted in entire barmony with my suggestion in my former address at the beginning of this campaign, that the Republican party was firmly allied with the Mormon church.

In his final address to the election judge.

Regarding Challenges.

latter day Saints. This is especially emphasized in his closing sentence, which is an follows:

"Any attempt to challenge voters on account of their being members of churches or organizations, or associations, or on account of their religious or other beliefs is illegal and is an intimidation of voters, and it is your swor nduty to see that this is not done."

Senstor Heyburn, in an address delivered at Columbia theater, Boise, on Friday evening, September 14, 1905, said, after reading the Idaho test oath.

"That is the Constitution; that is higher law than any statute. The Legislature, without regard to party lines, repealed the statute on that subject. They needed no statute; the Constitution is sufficient to prevent them from voting. If they come within this provision they are distranchised now.

The Democratic State central committee has undertaken to and will call to account at the polls, by way of challenging, all the Mormons which it is possible to reach by whileings, that they may be made to comply with the spirit and letter of our Constitution, which is the fundamental law of the State of Idaho, and with that part in particular found in section 3 of Article VI. This announcement was made a week ago, since which time Gov. Gooding and the Republicans generally who belong to his machine have threatened our challengers with arrest. They put this on the finnsy ground that it is the desire of our organization to delay this election.

Our challengers are hereby instructed to preserve order and to act with all possible dispatch. The appeal by the Governor and

election. Our challengers are hereby instructed to preserve order and to act with all possible dispatch. The appeal by the Governor and this notice of Chairman Brady to the election judges of the State are exciting trouble. The notice of Chairman Brady to the judges of election is issued for the purpose of avoiding the issue.

The American people must rally to us and help us in the defense of the people exercising the legal rights of the citizens, and our challengers should be supported in doing their duty. The Democratic State central committee will stand behind everybody while performing his duty, both before and after election.

The claim of Chairman Brady that none but judges of election can challenge voters is erroneous and unwarranted by law. The law relating to challengers (see Session Laws of 1899, pp. 52 and 53 and secs. 77 to 85, inclusive) provides that any elector may challenge anyone who offers to vote, and should do so if he believes the person is not a qualified voter. There is no law forbidding an elector challenging any one who offers to do so if he believes to the law formula ified voter. There is no law formula ified voter challenging any one who offers to elector challenging any one who offers to vote. The wording of section 5, above revote. The says:

forred to says;
"It shall be the duty of any judge of election to challenge any person offering to vote whom he believes not to be qualified as

The constitution of the highest law in this

containing. We desire very much to have the services of such as speakers in this came paign, and I cordially extend to you on behalf of the committee, an invitation to speak at such places and at such times as the committee can avail themselves of your services, and we would appreciate it very much if you would kindly respond to this letter at your very earliest convenience. Thanking your very earliest convenience. Thanking you for your prompt response. I remain, Yours truly, H. W. LOCKHART, Chairman Domocratic State Committee.

Boise, Idaho, September 1, 1906.

Mormon Question the Issue.

The whole campaign from beginning and to end was made on the Mormon question. This has not a citizen. Second. This has not a citizen. Second. This has not a citizen. Second. This has not resided in the present offering to vote is not entitled to vote.

The Constitution, the highest law in this State in the highest law in this State of any order from voting who encourages, advises, teaches, counsels or aids polygamy plural or celestical matriage, or teaches that any rule of action or law is greater than the laws of this State in matters of civil conduct. The membership of an organization which does any civil office or from voting. The election laws prescribe what questions shall be asked the person offering to vote is not entitled to vote.

The Constitution, the highest law in this State distribution, the highest law in this State distribution, the highest law in this State of a counsels or aids polygamy plural or celestic distribution, the highest law in this State in matters of civil conduct. The member of any order from voting who encourages, advises, teaches, counsels or aids polygamy plural or celestic distribution, the highest law in this State in the previous from voting who encourages, advises, teaches, counsels or aids polygamy plural or celestic distribution, the highest law in this state, disqualifies a member of any order from voting who encourages, advises, teaches, counsels or aids polygamy plural or celestic dis